THE LIFE OF THE Lady JANE GRAY.

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THE *Force of* RELIGION: Or, *Vanquiſh'd* LOVE. A POEM. In two Books. (Illuſtrated in the Story of the Lady JANE GRAY). By EDWARD YOUNG, Fellow of *All-Souls* College, *Oxon.* Adorn'd with curious Cuts.

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THE LIFE, CHARACTER, and DEATH, Of the moſt Illuſtrious Pattern of Female Vertue, THE Lady JANE GRAY,

Who was Beheaded in the *Tower* at 16 Years of Age, for her ſtedfaſt Adherence to the Proteſtant Religion.

Collected from the beſt Hiſtorians.

Very proper to be bound up with Mr. YOUNG's excellent Poem, founded upon this Noble Hiſtory.

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THE LIFE OF THE Lady JANE GRAY.

DURING the Sickneſs of that pious Prince, King EDWARD the VIth, ſeveral Marriages were at once ſolemniz'd by Means of the Duke of *Northumberland.* The Duke of *Suffolk* had only three Daughters, the eldeſt of whom was marry'd to the Lord *Guilford Dudley*, younger Son to *Northumberland*; the ſecond to the Earl of *Pembroke*'s Son; and the third to one *Keys*, the King's Groom-Porter; and *Northumberland*, to ſtrengthen

en his Family, alſo marry'd his own two Daughters, the one to Sir *Henry Sidney*, and the other to the Earl of *Huntington*'s eldeſt Son.

Theſe Marriages, at this Time, were much obſerv'd, and the People were highly inflam'd againſt the inſolent Duke; for it was generally reported, that he was ſacrificing the King to his own extravagant Ambition. He ſeem'd little to regard their Cenſures; but conſtantly attending the languiſhing King, he reſolv'd to improve all the Apprehenſions he had concerning Religion, to the Advantage of his Son's Wife, the Lady JANE GRAY. The King was eaſily perſwaded to order the Judges and his learned Council to put ſome Articles which he had ſign'd for the Succeſſion of the Crown, into the common Form of Law. They anſwer'd, *That the Succeſſion being already ſettled by Act of Parliament, it could not be alter'd by any other Power*; yet ſtill the King requir'd them to perform what he had commanded. The next Time they came to the Council, they farther declar'd, *That it was made Treaſon to change the Succeſſion by any Act paſs'd in this Reign*; ſo they could not concern themſelves in it. *Montague* was chief Juſtice, and ſpoke in the Name of the reſt; upon which,

Nor-

Northumberland flew into a violent Paſſion againſt him, and call'd him *Traytor*, for not obeying the King's Commands; the common Language of an arbitrary Miniſter, who acts againſt Law. But the Judges were not ſhaken by his Threatenings; and when they were again brought before the King, who ſharply rebuk'd them for their Delays, they ſaid, *That all they could do, would be of no Force without, a Parliament.* Upon which, the King anſwer'd, *He would call a Parliament ſhortly, and have it ratify'd there*; and requir'd them to do it in the beſt Manner they could. At laſt, *Montague* deſir'd, that they might have a Pardon for what they were to do; and that being granted, all the Judges, except *Goſnald* and *Hales*, agreed to ſign the Patent, and deliver'd their Opinions, that the Lord Chancellor might put the Seals, and then it would be good in Law. Yet *Goſnald* was at laſt prevail'd upon to ſign it, ſo *Hales* was the only Man who entirely ſtood out; who, tho' he was a zealous Proteſtant, yet would not give his Opinion againſt his Conſcience, upon any Conſiderations whatever. The Privy Counſellors were next requir'd to ſet their Hands to it. *Cecil*, in a Relation he wrote of this Tranſaction, ſays, That hearing ſome of the Judges

declare ſo poſitively, that it was againſt Law, he refus'd to ſet his Hand to it as a Privy Counſellor, but ſign'd it only as a Witneſs to the King's Subſcription. *Cranmer* long ſtood out; he came not to the Council when it was paſs'd there, and refus'd to conſent when he was urg'd to it; for he ſaid, *He would never be concern'd in the diſinheriting his late Maſter's Daughters.* But the dying young King was at laſt ſet upon him; and being aſſur'd by the beſt Lawyers, *That he might legally ſubſcribe*, he was prevail'd upon by Importunity, and the threatening Proſpects of Religion. The King, in the whole Courſe of his Sickneſs, expreſs'd a great Submiſſion to the Will of God, ſeeming pleas'd at the gradual Approaches of Death; and calmly breath'd out his pious Soul upon the 6th Day of *July*, in the 16th Year of his Age, after a moſt religious Reign of ſix Years, five Months, and nine Days, *Anno* 1553.

By King *Edward*'s Death, according to King *Henry*'s Will, and an Act of Parliament, the Crown devolv'd upon his eldeſt Siſter *Mary*, who was now in her Way to *London*, in Obedience to the Letter written to her, to come and viſit her Brother in his Sickneſs. When ſhe was within half a Day's Journey of the Court, ſhe

receiv'd

receiv'd private Advice from the Earl of *Arundel*, that her Brother was dead, and what was done concerning the Lady *Jane*'s Succeſſion; and likewiſe, that the King's Death was conceal'd, with a Deſign to enſnare her before ſhe knew of it; and therefore he adviſ'd her to retire. At firſt ſhe was at a great Loſs; but recollecting, that the Duke of *Northumberland* was much hated in *Norfolk*, for the great Slaughter he had made of *Ket*'s People in the laſt Reign, ſhe therefore choſe to go that Way to the Caſtle of *Framingham* in *Suffolk*; which Place being of Strength, and not far from the Sea, if her Deſigns ſhould miſcarry, ſhe might have an Opportunity from thence of making a convenient Eſcape to the Emperor, then in *Flanders*.

But before ſhe arriv'd there, ſhe wrote on the 9th of *July* to the Council, and let them know, *She underſtood that her Brother was dead, by which ſhe was to ſucceed to the Crown, but was ſurpriz'd ſhe had no Account from them: She was ſenſible in what Conſultations they were engag'd; but ſhe was willing to pardon all that was tranſacted, to ſuch as would return to their Duty, and proclaim her Title to the Crown.* Upon this Letter, they found the King's Death could be no longer

conceal'd;

conceal'd; therefore the Dukes of *Suffolk* and *Northumberland* repair'd to *Durham*-Houſe, where the Lady JANE lodg'd, and acknowledg'd her for their Sovereign Queen. As ſhe had a moſt tender Affection for the King, ſo his Death was a great Affliction to her; and the new Proſpect of a Crown, rather increas'd, than diminiſh'd her Sorrow. She was a Lady that ſeem'd born to the higheſt Fortunes; and being 16 Years of Age, had all the Excellencies and Perfections, both of Body and Mind. Her Tutor was Dr. *Elmer*, from whom ſhe learn'd the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues to a mighty Perfection; and delighting much in Study, ſhe imbib'd the Precepts of true Morality ſo early, that as ſhe was not tainted with the Levities of thoſe of her Age and Condition, ſo ſhe attain'd to the Practice of the higheſt Notions of Philoſophy. *Roger Aſcham*, Tutor to the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, coming to wait on her at her Father's Houſe in *Leiceſterſhire*, found her reading *Plato*'s Works in *Greek*, while the reſt of the Family were hunting in the Park. He aſk'd her, *How ſhe could be abſent from ſuch pleaſant Diverſions?* She anſwer'd, *The Pleaſures of the Park were but Shadows, to what ſhe had been reading in* Plato's *Treatiſe of the Immortality of the Soul*; and added, *That*

ſhe

ſhe eſteem'd it one of the greateſt Bleſſings God had given her, that ſhe had ſharp Parents, and a gentle School-Maſter, which made her delight ſo much in her Studies. She read the Scriptures frequently, and had attain'd great Knowledge in Divinity; and yet with all theſe Advantages of Birth and Parts, ſhe was ſo humble, ſo gentle, and pious, that ſhe charm'd all Perſons who knew her. In thoſe ſudden Turns of her Condition, as ſhe was not exalted at the View of a Throne, ſo ſhe was as little dejected, when her Palace was made her Priſon. The only Paſſion ſhe ſhew'd, was that of the nobleſt Kind, in the Concern ſhe expreſs'd for her Father and Huſband, who fell with her, and ſeemingly on her Account, tho' really *Northumberland*'s Ambition, and her Father's Weakneſs, ruin'd her. When they firſt offer'd her the Crown, ſhe rejected it, declaring, *She knew that of Right it belong'd to the Princeſſes* Mary *and* Elizabeth, *and ſo ſhe could not with a good Conſcience aſſume it.* They anſwer'd, *That both the Judges and Privy Counſellors had declar'd, that it fell to her according to Law:* Which being join'd with the Importunities of her Huſband, who had more of his Father's Temper, than of her Philoſophy, caus'd her at laſt to ſubmit.

Upon

Upon this, the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, with 20 more of the Nobility and Privy Council, ſet their Hands to a Letter written to the Princeſs *Mary*, letting her know, *That Queen* JANE *was now their Sovereign, according to the ancient Laws of the Land, and the late King's Letters Patents; and that the Marriage between her Father and Mother, was declar'd null by the Laws of God and Man: Therefore they requir'd her to recede from her Pretenſions, and ſubmit to the preſent Eſtabliſhment; promiſing, that if ſhe ſhew'd herſelf obedient, they would be all ready to do her any Service that was conſiſtent with their Duties.* On the following Day, they proclaim'd Queen JANE, ſetting forth, "That the late King had by Patent ex- "cluded both his Siſters, who had been "illegitimated by Sentences paſs'd in the "Eccleſiaſtical Courts, and confirm'd in "Parliament; and at beſt they were only "his Siſters by half Blood, and ſo not "inheritable by the Laws. Farther urg- "ing, that there was ſome Fear of their "marrying Strangers, and ſubverting the "Laws and Nation to a Popiſh Power. "Alſo, that the Crown next devolv'd up- "the Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*; and it was "provided, that if ſhe had no Male Iſſue "when the King dy'd, the Crown ſhould

"devolve

" devolve on her Daughter, who was " born and marry'd in the Kingdom; " upon which, they aſſerted her Right, as " ſhe promis'd to maintain the true Reli- " gion, and the Laws of the Land." When this was proclaim'd, great Multitudes were gather'd to hear it; but there were very few that ſhouted with the uſual Acclamations on ſuch an Occaſion. The People were likewiſe in great Diſtractions, and Variety of Cenſures paſs'd upon theſe Proceedings.

Queen JANE was proclaim'd in many Towns near *London*, yet the People were generally inclin'd to the Princeſs *Mary*, who at *Framingham*-Caſtle declar'd herſelf Queen of *England*. Great Numbers from *Norfolk* came into her, and a great Number of *Suffolk* Gentlemen join'd her, who were all for the Reformation. They urg'd her to declare whether ſhe would alter the Proteſtant Religion; to whom ſhe gave ſolemn Aſſurances, *That ſhe would make no Innovation or Change, but would be ſatisfy'd with the private Exerciſe of her own Religion.* And being poſſeſs'd with a Belief of her Sincerity, they reſolv'd to hazard their Lives and Eſtates in the Cauſe of a Queen, who had given them ſuch faithful Promiſes. The Earls of *Bath* and *Suſſex*, with many other

eminent Perſons, rais'd Forces, and join'd with her. When the Council heard of this, they ſent the Earl of *Huntington*'s Brother to raiſe Men in *Buckinghamſhire*, and then to join the Forces that ſhould be ſent from *London* to *New-Market*. The Duke of *Northumberland* was order'd to be General of the Army; but he was much diſtracted in his Thoughts, ſo that he could ſcarcely reſolve in what Manner to proceed. He wanted a Man of Spirit to leave behind him; and yet it was abſolutely neceſſary at once to diſſipate the Forces that were daily increaſing about Queen *Mary*. Queen JANE and the Council, were, by his Means, remov'd to the *Tower* for Security: He laid a ſtrict Charge on them, to adhere firmly to Queen JANE's Intereſt; and ſo he march'd out of *London*, on the 14th Day of *July*, with 6000 Foot and 2000 Horſe. But as he rode through the Streets, tho' there were great Crowds of Spectators, no one cry'd out to wiſh him Succeſs; which gave a melancholy Indication how ill they were affected to him.

The Council us'd all Methods for their own Safety, and gave the *Emperor* Notice of the Lady JANE's Succeſſion, and complain'd of the Diſturbance that was rais'd by the Princeſs *Mary*; and that his Ambaſſador

Ambaſſador had too officiouſly intermedled in their Affairs; but the Emperor would not ſo much as receive their Letters. Biſhop *Ridley* was appointed to preach up Queen JANE's Title, and to animate the People againſt Queen *Mary*; which he too raſhly obey'd. At the ſame Time *Northumberland* being at *Cambridge*, where he was both Chancellor and Steward, order'd the Vice-Chancellor to preach upon the ſame Occaſion; but he kept to ſuch general Terms, that no great Offence was given. By this Time Queen *Mary* was proclaim'd at *Norwich*; and ſhe ſent Letters all over *England*, requiring the Nobility to come to her Aſſiſtance. Some Ships had been ſent to lie on that Coaſt for intercepting her, if ſhe ſhould fly away; but thoſe who commanded them, were ſo manag'd, that, inſtead of acting againſt her, they declar'd for her. Sir *Edward Haſtings* having rais'd 4000 Men in *Buckinghamſhire*, inſtead of joining the Duke of *Northumberland*, went over with them into her Service; and her Forces daily increaſing, ſhe was proclaim'd Queen in ſeveral Counties. The Privy-Council began now to ſee their Danger, and to contrive how to free themſelves: They now pretended, that it was neceſſary to give an Audience to

the foreign Ambaſſadors, who would not receive it in the *Tower*; and the Earl of *Pembroke*'s Houſe was fix'd upon, he being leaſt ſuſpected. They alſo reported, it was neceſſary to treat with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for ſending more Forces to the Duke of *Northumberland*, which he had very earneſtly writ to them for. But as ſoon as they were got out, the Earl of *Arundel* preſs'd them to declare for Queen *Mary*; laying open all the Cruelties of *Northumberland*, under whoſe Tyranny they muſt reſolve to be enſlav'd, if they did not now ſhake it off. Upon this, they ſent for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and eaſily perſwaded them to concur with them; ſo they went immediately to *Cheapſide*, and proclaim'd Queen *Mary* on the 19th Day of *July*; from thence they repair'd to St. *Paul*'s, where *Te Deum* was ſung. They ſent next to the *Tower*, requiring the Duke of *Suffolk* to quit the Government of that Place, and the Lady JANE to lay down the Title of Queen; to which ſhe ſubmitted with as much Greatneſs of Mind, as her Father did with Abjectneſs of Spirit. They alſo ſent Orders to *Northumberland* to diſmiſs his Forces, and to obey Queen *Mary*; and the Earl of *Arundel* and the Lord *Paget* were ſent to carry this joyful News

to

to her, who ſtill continu'd at *Framingham*-Caſtle. Thus ended the Reign of Queen JANE, which laſted no longer than Nine Days. She in no Manner conſented either to the receiving, or the poſſeſſing of her imaginary Kingdoms; but having always fear'd there ſtood a Scaffold ſecretly behind the Throne, ſhe was as well prepar'd to act her Part upon one, as ſhe did upon the other.

When this Turn of Affairs had reach'd the Duke of *Northumberland*, he reſolv'd to ſwim with the Stream; and without ſtaying for Orders, he diſcharg'd his Forces, went to the Market-Place at *Cambridge*, and proclaim'd the Queen, throwing his own Hat up for Joy, and crying, *God ſave Queen* Mary! But this would not ſecure him; for the next Morning he was arreſted, in the Queen's Name, by the Earl of *Arundel*; upon which, he immediately fell on his Knees, and aſk'd Pardon: But this being look'd upon only as Hypocriſy, *Northumberland*, with three of his Sons, and Sir *Thomas Palmer*, were all ſent Priſoners to the *Tower*. All the People went now to implore the Queen's Favour; and Biſhop *Ridley* among the reſt; but he was alſo committed to the *Tower*, as were likewiſe ſome of the Judges, and ſeveral Noblemen, among whom

whom was the Duke of *Suffolk*; but in three Days he was ſet at Liberty, being look'd upon as a weak Man, and not very dangerous to the State, therefore ſingled out as the firſt Inſtance of the Queen's Clemency at her Acceſſion to the Throne. Her Entry into *London* was very pompous and ſolemn; and ſhe releas'd out of the *Tower* the old Duke of *Norfolk*, Biſhop *Gardiner*, the Lord *Courtney*, and other conſiderable Perſons, who had been many Years impriſon'd. And now, without any Effuſion of Blood, ſhe was peaceably ſettled in the Throne, having broke through a Confederacy which ſeem'd to be invincible.

Queen *Mary* was 37 Years of Age when ſhe came to the Crown; ſhe was a Lady of great Vertues, and ſcrupulouſly ſtrict in her Religion, of a generous Temper, but much corrupted by a natural Indiſpoſition to Melancholy, which ſour'd her, and ſhew'd too much of the *Spaniſh* Moroſeneſs. Now being come to the Crown, notwithſtanding her Promiſes to the *Suffolk* Gentlemen, ſhe broke through all, and wholly adher'd to her own Schemes. Biſhop *Gardiner* finding himſelf look'd upon as a Temporizer, addreſs'd himſelf to the Emperor, and undertook, that if he would procure him to be Chancellor,

Affairs

Affairs ſhould be ſo manag'd, as in all Reſpects to ſuit with the Queen's Deſires. The People had a ſtrong Averſion to the Papal Authority, and the Gentry were apprehenſive of loſing the Abby-Lands; therefore it was neceſſary that thoſe Prejudices ſhould be gradually and ſlowly remov'd. The Emperor, upon this, wrote ſo effectually to the Queen, that on the 13th of *Auguſt*, *Gardiner* was made Lord Chancellor, and the Conduct of Affairs put chiefly into his Hands.

Now came on the Tryals of the Duke of *Northumberland* and his Sons: In pleading for themſelves, they inſiſted only upon two Points, 1. *Whether any Thing acted by Order of Council, and the Authority of the Great Seal, could be Treaſon?* 2. *Whether ſuch as were as guilty as themſelves, could ſit and judge them?* The Judges anſwer'd, *That the Great Seal, or Privy-Council of one that was not lawful Queen, could give no Authority nor Indempnity*: And, *That all Peers who were not convicted by Record, might legally judge them.* Theſe Points being determin'd againſt them, they pleaded *Guilty*, and ſubmitted to the Queen's Mercy; ſo Sentence paſs'd upon them: And the next Day, Sir *John Gates*, Sir *Thomas Palmer*, and ſome others, were try'd and condemn'd:

But

But of all these, it was resolv'd, that only *Northumberland*, *Gates*, and *Palmer* should suffer, and on the 22d of *August* they were beheaded. The Duke made a long Speech, confessing his former ill Life, and the Justice of the Sentence against him; declaring he had temporiz'd against his Conscience, to serve his Ambition, which had brought all upon him. Thus he dy'd an Example to the deserv'd Punishment of all such perfidious States-Men.

The Queen now began to carry on every Thing with great Warmth and Violence, Bishop *Gardiner* being the sole Governor in all Ecclesiastical Matters. During these melancholy Prospects, Bishop *Cranmer*, who for a while had kept himself quiet, was advis'd by some Friends to fly beyond Sea; but he stood his Ground with an undaunted Resolution, defending the Purity of the Protestant Religion, and exposing the erroneous Tenets of the *Romish* Church. Upon this, he was cited to answer in the Star-Chamber, where he stedfastly persisted in his Principles. He was at this Time dismiss'd; but soon after, himself, Bishop *Latimer*, and several other Divines, were committed to Prison.

These

Theſe Things began to alienate the People from the Government; therefore on the other Side, great Care was taken to mollify and ſweeten them. The Queen beſtow'd the chief Offices of her Houſhold on thoſe who had aſſiſted her in Extremity; there being no Way more effectual to engage all to adhere to the Crown, than the grateful Acknowledgment of paſt Services. Affairs ſeeming ſomewhat ſettled, ſhe proceeded to her Coronation; and on the 30th of *September*, ſhe rode in an open Chariot through *London* to *Weſtminſter*, attended with a very magnificent Cavalcade. The next Day ſhe was publickly crown'd, Biſhop *Gardiner*, and ten other Biſhops, aſſiſting at the Ceremony.

On the 10th of *October*, a Parliament met according to Summons, though, for the moſt Part, illegally choſen, all their Proceedings being manag'd by the Court-Direction. Many ſevere Acts paſs'd, and Warrants were alſo iſſu'd out, for committing ſuch Perſons to Priſon, as had been Followers of *Cranmer*, and the other Reform'd Biſhops; and ſoon after, he, *Guilford Dudley*, and his Wife the Lady JANE, with two of his Brothers, were try'd for Treaſon. They were all attainted for levying War againſt the Queen,

and their Attainders were confirm'd in this Parliament.

About this Time, two Things began to be diſcover'd, which put the Parliament and Nation in much Diſorder: 1. The Queen's ſecret Treaty with the Court of *Rome*. 2. Her deſign'd Marriage with the Emperor's Son *Philip*. The reſtoring of the Papal Power, and the Match with the Prince of *Spain*, were two Things of ſuch uneaſy Digeſtion, that it was not fit to venture on both at once; therefore the Emperor urg'd the Queen to begin with her Marriage, and by that ſhe would be enabled to carry on her other Deſigns.

The Emperor had appointed Cardinal *Pool* to go Legate to the Queen, with a plenary Authority. *Gardiner* was very apprehenſive of him, and therefore adviſ'd the Emperor to ſtop him in his Journey; and withal added, that her Majeſty had ſome Inclinations for the Cardinal. At length, the Queen finding herſelf burthen'd with theſe Difficulties, ſent over the Acts of this Parliament to *Pool*, "To "let him know what Progreſs ſhe was "making, and to aſſure him, ſhe would "uſe all convenient Expedition in the "Re-union: But the Parliament had ex-"preſs'd ſo great an Averſion to the re-"ſtoring the Pope's Power, and were ſo

"apprehenſive

" apprehenſive of loſing the Abby-Lands,
" that it would greatly prejudice her Af-
" fairs, if ſhe did not wait 'till her Sub-
" jects Minds were better prepar'd. To
" ſhew her Confidence in him, ſhe alſo
deſir'd the Cardinal to ſend her a Liſt of
ſuch as were moſt proper to be made Bi-
ſhops, in the Room of thoſe remov'd.
Pool was very uneaſy at being ſtopt in his
Journey, and wrote her a long Anſwer,
" In which he rejoyc'd at the Acts that
" were paſs'd, but obſerv'd great Defects
" in them. He declar'd, that he had
" been very frankly diſpatch'd by the
" Pope and the Conſiſtory, with many
" favourable Inſtructions; but if theſe
" were ſo deſpis'd, and he ſtill ſtopt, it
" might provoke his Holineſs to recal his
" Power. He deſir'd her to take Cou-
" rage, and go to the Parliament, having
" firſt prepar'd ſome to ſecond her, and
" to declare, *That ſhe was touch'd in Con-
ſcience with a Senſe of Sin of the Schiſm,
and that therefore ſhe deſir'd to be recon-
cil'd to the Apoſtolick See:* And ſhe might
aſſure them, *That all neceſſary Caution
ſhould be taken to prevent the Nation's
being brought under a Thraldom to the Pa-
pacy.* But the Queen was prepoſſeſs'd
with *Gardiner*'s Councils, and eſteem'd
the Cardinal's Advice as more candid,

than really prudent. *Gardiner* perſwaded her, that tho' he was a learned Man, yet he underſtood not the preſent Genius of the Nation; and *Pool* look'd upon *Gardiner* as a Man of no Conſcience, and more converſant in Intrigues of State, than touch'd with any Senſe of Religion: But the Emperor was convinc'd that *Gardiner*'s Methods were more ſecure, therefore he preferr'd them to thoſe of the other.

When the Treaty of the Queen's Marriage was publickly known, the Houſe of Commons were much alarm'd at it; and ſent their Speaker, with 20 of their Members, to addreſs her not to marry a Stranger; ſhewing alſo ſo much Heat and Reſentment, that the Court judg'd it neceſſary to diſſolve the Parliament. *Gardiner*, upon this, acquainted the Emperor, *That the Jealouſies rais'd upon Account of the Match, were ſo ſtrong, that except very extraordinary Conditions were offer'd, it would occaſion a general Rebellion.* He farther intimated, that large Sums ought to be remitted, both for gratifying the Nobility, and influencing Elections in the ſucceeding Parliament. The Emperor was willing to grant all that could be demanded of him; concluding, that if his Son were once marry'd to the Queen, he might then eaſily govern the Councils as he

pleas'd.

pleas'd. In order to effect which, he ſent over 400000 Pounds, to be diſtributed according to the Diſcretion of *Gardiner*, and his own Ambaſſadors. By theſe Practices, all Manner of Juſtice was totally excluded, and the Nation merely bought and ſold, thro' the Management of a deſigning Prelate.

The following Year 1554, when this Treaty of Marriage came to be more largely diſcuſs'd, new Diſcontents aroſe, and the Gentry began not only to be very warm in their private Conſultations, but likewiſe were contriving how to form themſelves into conſiderable Parties, for endeavouring to redreſs the unſupportable Grievances complain'd of. The Severity of the Government in *Spain*, and the monſtrous Cruelties exercis'd in the *Weſt-Indies*, were loud in every Man's Mouth; and it was a Saying, *That* England muſt now preſerve it ſelf, or be for ever in Bondage. Theſe Things influenc'd many; but the chief Conſpirators, were, the Duke of *Suffolk*, Sir *Thomas Wiat*, and Sir *Peter Carew*: But their Conduct was ſo weak, that before their Deſign ripen'd, their whole Project was diſcover'd; upon which *Carew*, fled into *France*. *Wiat* gather'd ſome Forces in *Kent*, and on the 25th of *January*, made Proclamation at *Maidſtone*,

Maidſtone, "That his Intent was only to "preſerve the Nation from a foreign "Yoke; and aſſur'd the People, that the "whole Kingdom was ready to defend his "Cauſe. *Wiat* at firſt met with ſome Succeſs; but at length, was totally overpower'd, when he came to *London*, by the Earl of *Pembroke*'s Forces, and yielded in Deſpair. Thus ended this Rebellion; which being raw and ill form'd, was as fortunate for the Ends of the Court, as if *Gardiner* had projected it; for in a weak Government, an ill digeſted Inſurrection raiſes the Power of the Prince, and adds as much Spirit to his Friends, as it depreſſes the Faction againſt him, and gives a Handle to ſome Things for which otherwiſe they could neither find Colour nor Inſtruments.

One Effect of this, was, the ſevere Proceedings againſt the Lady JANE, and her Husband the Lord *Guilford*, who were both order'd to prepare for Death. This pious and moſt excellent Lady was not much ſurpriz'd at the fatal Meſſage; for ſhe knew, upon the firſt Jealouſy, ſhe muſt be the Sacrifice, therefore had now liv'd ſix Months in a continual contemplative Meditation of Death. Dr. *Fecknam*, afterwards Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, was ſent to her from the Queen, who had a long Converſation

verſation with her. But ſhe anſwer'd him with that Calmneſs of Mind, and Clearneſs of Reaſon, that it was amazing to find ſo young a Perſon, of her Sex and Quality, look on approaching Death with ſo ſmall Concern, and diſcourſe ſo ſenſibly and judiciouſly of the higheſt Points of Religion. *Fecknam* left her, without any Hopes of prevailing; but procur'd the Continuance of her Life for three Days longer, and waited on her upon the Scaffold. She wrote to her Father to moderate his Grief for her Death, which muſt needs have been great, ſince his Actions occaſion'd it; declaring, *It was a mighty Matter of Joy to her, that ſhe was near the End of her Miſeries, and the Enjoyment of eternal Glory.* There was one *Harding*, who had been her Father's Chaplain, and a zealous Preacher in the Reign of King *Edward*, and before his Death had animated the People to prepare againſt Perſecution, yet now had fallen away himſelf. To whom ſhe wrote a Letter in an extraordinary Strain, full of zealous Expoſtulations, and ſevere Threatnings for his Apoſtacy; but it had no juſt Effect upon him. The Night before her Execution, ſhe ſent her *Greek Teſtament*, that ſhe always us'd, to her Siſter, as the richeſt Preſent in the World, with a

Letter

Letter in the ſame Language, in which, in the moſt pious and pathetick Expreſſions, ſhe diſplay'd the ineſtimable Value of the Book, and the glorious Advantages ſhe might reap by it. She had alſo compos'd a very devout Prayer for her Retirement: And theſe were the laſt Exerciſes of this wondrous young Lady.

The doleful Morning being come, and all People melted into the moſt tender Sentiments of Pity, her Huſband was firſt led out to a Scaffold on *Tower-Hill*, where he behav'd himſelf with a manly Reſolution, and ſuffer'd with a true Chriſtian Meekneſs. He had obtain'd Leave to ſee his belov'd Spouſe, and to take his laſt Farewell; but ſhe declin'd that Ceremony, as a Circumſtance that would more increaſe their Diſorder, than their Conſolation; declaring, *That ſhe hop'd they would ſhortly meet, and be united in a happier State.* Yet ſhe had ſuch a Preſence of Mind, as to look on him through the Window when he paſs'd to the Scaffold; and, with an heroick unmov'd Countenance, ſaw his headleſs Body afterwards brought back to be interr'd in the *Tower*-Chapel. There was no Doubt but the Death of this innocent Lady would excite the higheſt Degrees of Compaſſion and Regret; therefore, ſince the World could not bear ſo

moving

moving a Sight, a Scaffold was erected within the Verge of the *Tower*, where ſhe might ſatisfy the Severity of the Law, without any Danger to the State.

As ſhe was brought out, the Lieutenant of the *Tower* deſir'd her to favour him with ſome commemorative Memorial; upon which, ſhe aſk'd for her Table-Book, and wrote three ſhort Sentences in *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Engliſh*, by which ſhe aſſerted her Innocency, declaring, *That if her Fault deſerv'd Puniſhment, her Youth, at leaſt, and her Ignorance, were excuſable; and that God and Poſterity would ſhew her Favour.* At laſt, the beauteous Victim, having ſaluted the Crowd as ſhe paſs'd along, and with a charming Air of Modeſty deſir'd their Prayers, ſhe mounted that Throne, where ſhe was to receive a glorious and immortal Crown. She kindly embrac'd Dr. *Fecknam*, ſaying, *God will abundantly requite you, good Sir, for your Humanity to me, tho' it gave me more Uneaſineſs than all the Terrors of my approaching Death.* Then turning to the Spectators, ſhe confeſs'd, *That ſhe had ſinn'd in aſſuming the Title of Queen, and that her Conſent to it was unlawful; but ſtill it was neither procur'd, nor deſir'd by her.* At which, ſhe wrung her Hands in Token of her Innocency. Then ſhe de-

clar'd, *She dy'd a true Chriſtian, and hop'd for Salvation only by the Mercy of God in the Blood of Chriſt:* Acknowledging, *That ſhe had too much neglected the Word of God, and too much lov'd herſelf, and the World, for which ſhe was juſtly puniſh'd from Heaven; but ſhe bleſs'd God, who by this had led her to Repentance.* Having ſaid this, ſhe commended herſelf to the divine Mercy; then order'd ſome of her Ladies to diſrobe her, who with weeping Eyes and bleeding Hearts, perform'd that Office, which ſhe acquieſc'd in, with as much Reſignation, as if ſhe had been only going to lie down to Sleep. Being thus prepar'd for the Block, with the ſame unconcern'd Countenance as ſhe had acted the former Part of her Tragedy, ſhe loudly repeated the 51ſt Pſalm; then crying, *Lord, into thy Hands I commend my Spirit,* ſhe ſubmitted herſelf to the Executioner, while all the mournful Spectators were drown'd in Floods of Tears.

Thus dy'd the incomparable Lady JANE GRAY, on the 12th Day of *February*, being about 16 Years of Age; whoſe Death was as much lamented as her Life had been admir'd. It had a moſt violent Operation on Judge *Morgan*, who had pronounc'd the Sentence; for ſoon after he fell mad, and in all his Ravings, ſtill

ſtill call'd to take away the Lady JANE from him. Indeed the Odium of her Death was generally caſt on her Father, rather than the Queen, who ſeem'd to be driven to it, rather from Conſiderations of State, than any Reſentments of her own. Her Father was ſoon after try'd by his Peers, condemn'd, and executed; and was the leſs pity'd, becauſe by his Means his Daughter was brought to her untimely End. *Wiat* was brought to his Tryal, who begg'd his Life in the moſt abject Manner; but he was condemn'd and executed. 58 were executed in ſeveral Places, and 600 of the Rabble were appointed to come before the Queen, with Halters about their Necks, and beg their Lives, which ſhe granted them.

Thus was the Storm diſſipated; only the Effuſion of Blood after it, was thought too liberal; and this Exceſs of Puniſhment was generally caſt on Biſhop *Gardiner*, who by this Means became hateful to the Nation, which has always been mov'd at Acts of Severity.

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